

REMARKS

Claims 1-57 are pending in the application. Claims 1-2, 7, 9-13, 15-16, 19-20, 22-23, 35-36, 41-43, 54 and 56-57 have been rejected. Claims 3-6, 8, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24-34, 37-40, 44-53 and 55 stand withdrawn. By this amendment, claims 1, 35, 43 and 54 have been amended. Furthermore, new claims 58-61 have been added. Claims presently active are claims Claims 1-2, 7, 9-13, 15-16, 19-20, 22-23, 35-36, 41-43, 54 and 56-61. Favorable reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Interview Summary

Applicants thank the Examiner for participating in a phone interview on October 18, 2010. Kodak participants were Kevin Spaulding, Cathleen Cerosaletti and Paul Kane. During the interview, Applicants reviewed the features of the claimed invention, and differences between the claimed invention and the cited prior art. In particular, it was pointed out that Dhond teaches analyzing a stereo image pair to determine a disparity map for the image, corresponding to distances between corresponding points in the stereo image pair. It was explained how this is different than the “stereoscopic disparity range for the individual user” which is a limitation in claim 1 step a). The stereoscopic disparity range for the individual user relates to the range of disparities (depths) that an individual user can comfortably view, and is independent of the disparity range for a stereo image. Furthermore, it was discussed that an important feature of the claimed invention is that a customized pair of stereo images are produced for an individual user responsive to the user’s stereoscopic disparity range. It was observed that neither Dhond, et al. nor Woods et al. teach forming stereo images that are customized according to the stereoscopic viewing capabilities of a particular user. Applicants agreed to amend step a) to clarify what is meant by the stereoscopic disparity range for the individual user and how it relates to the individual user’s stereoscopic viewing capabilities. Applicants also agreed to formulate an alternate independent claim that includes two different users with different stereoscopic viewing capabilities. The Examiner indicated that the cited references do not appear to include the feature of producing customized stereo

images for an individual user, but indicated that he would need to perform additional searching.

Independent claims 1, 35, 43 and 54 have been amended to clarify that the stereoscopic disparity range for the individual user is the range of disparities in a stereoscopic image that the individual user can comfortably fuse, and corresponds to a range of apparent depths in the stereoscopic image that the individual user can comfortably view. Support for the relationship between the disparity and apparent depth in a stereoscopic image can be found on page 2, lines 13-21. Support for the stereoscopic disparity range corresponding to the range of disparities/depths that a user can fuse is found on page 11, lines 7-22.

New claim 58 relates the stereoscopic disparity range to a user-specific crossed disparity upper limit and a user-specific uncrossed disparity upper limit. This limitation was included in the previous version of claim 1, and is supported on page 11, lines 16-22 of the specification. The claim language clarifies that the crossed disparity upper limit corresponds to the image disparity for the closest apparent object distance that can be comfortably viewed by the individual user in a stereoscopic image viewed on the stereoscopic display device, and the user-specific uncrossed disparity upper limit corresponds to the image disparity for the farthest apparent object distance that can be comfortably viewed by the individual user in a stereoscopic image viewed on the stereoscopic display device.

New claim 59 has been added which explicitly requires that two different customized pairs of stereo images be produced corresponding to the stereoscopic disparity range for two different users. This claim is similar to claim 1 except that steps a) and c)-f) are repeated for a second user. This claim makes it clear that two different stereoscopic images are formed and displayed to two different users having different stereoscopic disparity ranges. This feature is not disclosed in any of the cited prior art, none of which, taken singly, or in combination, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for producing different stereoscopic images for different users. It is therefore believed that claim 59 represents new and non-obvious subject matter relative to the cited prior art, and should be in condition for allowance.

New claims 60 and 61 have been added to provide Applicants with the full scope of claim coverage to which they are entitled. The language of these claims is supported on page 21, lines 12-30 of the specification. The language of independent claim 60 makes it clear that different stereoscopic images are provided for different user categories, where each user category corresponds to a cluster of users having common perceptual characteristics for stereoscopic viewing. Dependent claim 61 adds additional details regarding how the individual user is associated with one of the plurality of user categories. None of the cited references, taken singly, or in combination, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for the feature providing different stereoscopic images for different categories of users. It is therefore believed that claims 60 and 61 represent new and non-obvious subject matter relative to the cited prior art, and should be in condition for allowance.

Claim 1 is considered to be representative of the independent claims in this case and will now be briefly reviewed. It has been found that different users have different abilities to fuse stereoscopic images. This ability can be characterized by a “stereoscopic disparity range” (a range of disparities in a stereo image pair that can be comfortably fused by the individual user). The magnitude of the disparity for corresponding points in a stereo image pair controls the amount of apparent depth for that point. Therefore, the stereoscopic disparity range corresponds to a range of apparent depths in the stereoscopic image that the individual user can comfortably view. It has been found that different users have different stereoscopic image fusional ranges, this means that a stereoscopic image display with a particular disparity range that is pleasing for one user may not be pleasing for another user. Limiting the disparity range of an image to those that can be viewed comfortably by all users would produce a less satisfying experience for users who can comfortably view a larger disparity range. On the other hand, using a larger disparity range than can be comfortably viewed by the most sensitive users would result in an unacceptable experience for them. Thus, there is no one disparity range that will produce a satisfying experience for all users.

The present invention solves this problem by providing a customized stereoscopic image pair for use with a stereoscopic display. The method includes obtaining customization information including a stereoscopic image fusional range for an individual user. The disparity characteristics for an input stereoscopic image are obtained, and a new pair of customized stereo images is generated responsive to the customized stereoscopic image fusional range for the individual user. In this way, the stereoscopic display is customized to produce a comfortable and pleasing viewing experience for the particular user.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 1, 7, 9-13, 15-16, 19-20, 22-23, 35-36, 41-43, 53-54 and 56-57 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods et al. reference in view of Dhond et al..

Woods et al. teach a method for characterizing distortions in a stereoscopic video system. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's characterization that "Woods discloses a method for producing a pair of stereo images customized for an individual user from an input stereoscopic image..." Woods et al. do not teach any features that would enable producing a pair of stereo images customized for an individual user. Rather, they describe design rules that can be used to choose appropriate camera and display parameters to avoid system distortions in a stereoscopic display. Any design decisions that they make are made for the entire population of users and do not involve customizing the display for any individual user as is required by amended claim 1, and all of the other independent claims in this case.

The Examiner suggests that Woods et al. teach "obtaining customization information including a stereoscopic image [disparity range] (page 2; section 1.2, "V-viewing Distance", "e-Eye Separation')." Applicants respectfully disagree that the indicated subject matter relates to determining a stereoscopic disparity range for an individual user. *The viewing distance and eye separation are not related to the image disparity range.* Woods et al. do teach a method for obtaining an image fusional range in Section 3.1.1. However, rather than determining a disparity range for an individual user and using it to produce a customized pair of stereo images, they determine a distribution of disparity ranges

across a population of users (see Figure 10) and use this to recommend a maximum depth range that can be used comfortably by as many people as possible. As they note, this can result in it not being possible to display the image without distortion. *Thus, it can be seen that Woods et al. actually teach away from the present invention since they teach a configuration that accepts the distortions necessary to accommodate the majority of users even though significantly better performance could be obtained for many individual users.* The method of amended claim 1 provides a way to overcome the limitations noted by Woods et al. by providing a customized pair of stereo images with a larger disparity range for those observers having a larger disparity range, thus eliminating the distortions that are associated with optimizing the display characteristics for an entire population of users.

The Examiner suggests that Woods et al. teach “using a processor to produce the customized pair of stereo images for subsequent display by using the customized disparity map or the customized rendering conditions for the three-dimensional (3D) computer graphics model (page 1, section 1 and page 10, section 3.1.1).” As has been discussed above, Applicants believe that a close reading of Woods et al. shows that they do not disclose a customized rendering of stereo images responsive to the aim disparity range for an individual user. Furthermore, there is no suggestion of using a customized disparity map or customized rendering conditions for a three-dimensional (3D) computer graphic model, responsive to the aim disparity range for an individual user. Applicants can find no evidence for these features in the indicated lines, nor anywhere else in the cited references.

Dhond et al. disclose a method for determining an image disparity map for an input stereo pair of images. The Examiner suggests that Dhond et al. teach “Dhond discloses disparity range for the individual user, the stereoscopic disparity range is characterized by a user-specific crossed disparity upper limit and a user-specific uncrossed disparity upper limit (page 721, section A, ‘[min_disp, max_disp]’).” However, a close reading of Dhond et al. shows that the disparity range mentioned in the indicated sections refers to the disparity range *of an image* not the disparity range *for a user*. The method of Dhond et al. is directed at taking a pair of stereo images and determining a corresponding image disparity map. This is done using a Dynamic Disparity Search-based

(DDS) algorithm. The parameters “min_disp” and “max_disp” are disparity constraint parameters which are imposed during the Disparity Hierarchy Loop (DHL). *Dhond et al. never describe determining a disparity range for a user*, and, in fact, are not concerned with whether a user will be able to comfortably view the stereo image pair. They are simply interested in analyzing a stereo image pair to determine the image disparity map, which in turn can be used to determine depth information. The method of Dhond et al. could not be used to perform step a) of claim 1, and in fact represents one method to perform step b) in claim 1. Furthermore, Dhond et al. do not produce a customized pair of stereo images. In fact, they do not teach producing stereo image pairs at all, but rather teach analyzing an existing pair of stereo images.

None of the references, taken singly, or in combination, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for the features of *characterizing a stereoscopic disparity range for an individual user* and using this information to *produce a customized pair of stereo images responsive to the stereoscopic disparity range* as required in amended claim 1. It is therefore believed that claim 1 represents new and non-obvious subject matter relative to the cited prior art, and should be in condition for allowance. Independent claims 35, 43 and 54 all include the features of characterizing a stereoscopic disparity range for an individual user and using this information to produce a customized pair of stereo images and should be allowed for the same reasons as were discussed relative to claim 1. Claims 3, 7, 9-13, 15-16, 19-20, 22-23, 36, 41-42 and 56-57 each depend from claims 1, 35 or 54, and should be allowed along with their corresponding base claim

Relative to claim 9, the Examiner suggests that “Dhond further discloses wherein the step of generating a customized disparity map further including applying a predetermined mapping function (page 721, section A).” Applicants respectfully disagree. The customized disparity map of the present invention is determined responsive to the aim disparity range for an individual user. As discussed above, Dhond et al. do not teach determining an aim disparity range for a user. Nor do they teach forming a disparity map customized for an individual user. The disparity map determined by Dhond et al. is determined for a particular input image, and is independent of any individual user. Furthermore, Dhond et al. do not apply a predetermined mapping function to a first scene

disparity map to generate a customized disparity map. Rather, they are only concerned with determining the first disparity map for the input stereo image pair, and are not concerned with modifying the disparity map once it is determined. Amended claim 9 clearly requires that an input scene disparity map is modified to form a customized disparity map. Dhond et al. do not teach any such modification. For these reasons, Dhond et al. can not possibly teach the features of claim 9.

Relative to claim 10, the Examiner suggests that “Dhond further discloses wherein the predetermined mapping function being dependent on a region of interest (page 721, Section A, ‘BG and FG’).” Applicants respectfully disagree. As discussed above, Dhond et al. do not teach the application of a predetermined mapping function to determine a customized disparity map by modifying an input scene disparity map, and therefore can not possibly teach that the predetermined mapping function is dependent on a region of interest. The “BG” and “FG” regions described by Dhond et al. correspond to portions of the disparity range in back of and in front of a zero disparity plane. There is no suggestion that these correspond to “regions of interest,” nor is there any suggestion of applying different mapping functions to modify the disparity map in these regions. While Dhond et al. do teach an iterative process where the estimation of the disparity map is refined during each successive iteration, any modifications to the disparity map are made to produce an improved estimate of the correct input disparity map for the input stereo image pair, and are not made to produce a modified customized disparity map in response to an aim disparity range for an individual user. The same arguments apply to the Examiner’s comments relative to claim 11.

Relative to claim 12, the Examiner suggests that “Woods further discloses wherein the aim disparity map being further responsive to skill of the user within a stereoscopic viewing environment (page 2; section 1.2).” Applicants respectfully disagree. Applicants can find no discussion of the “skill of the user” in the indicated section which comprises a list of terminology definitions. As discussed on page 10, line 31,-page 11, line 1 of the present specification, user skill can be characterized by categorizing a user as “new user” or “experienced user.” Woods et al. do not include any discussion of the level of skill or experience of a user. Likewise, relative to claim 13, Applicants can find

no reference to the “type of task” a user will perform in that same section. As described on page 13, lines 1-3 of the present specification, examples of task type would include “Provide a fun and comfortable experience,” “Optimize detectability” or “Maximize depth near the pointer.” Woods et al. do not include any discussion of task types or of determining an aim disparity map responsive to a type of task.

Relative to claim 19, the Examiner suggests that “Dhond further discloses wherein the region of interest being based upon a measurement of fixation position (Fig. 3; chapter IV-C).” Applicants respectfully disagree. Applicants can find no discussion of fixation position in the indicated section. A fixation position corresponds to an image position where a viewer is fixating his gaze (e.g., see page 15, lines 14-16). Applicants can find no discussion of a user looking at a particular image position. Likewise, relative to claim 20, Applicants can find no discussion of a map of probable fixations in the indicated section.

Relative to claim 36, the Examiner suggests that Woods discloses this feature relative to Figure 1(a) and 1(b) and page 2, section 1.1. It is not clear which one(s) of the “at least one” features the Examiner believes that Woods teaches; however, the Applicants do not find a reference to any of these features in the indicated section. The viewing geometry shown and described do not relate to any of the enumerated user specific characteristics (capability of the user to converge the user's eyes, a capability of the user to diverge the user's eyes, a user's phoria, a user's capability of accommodation, a user's range of fusion). Nor is there any discussion of a rendering intent of the image. As defined on page 10, line 28-page 11, line 1 of the present specification the term rendering intent “includes task related options as shown in Fig. 3, such as ‘optimize detectability’ 210, ‘provide a fun and comfortable experience’ 212, or ‘maximize depth near the pointer’ 214. The rendering intent may also include skill related options, such as ‘new user’ 216 or ‘experienced user’ 218.” Woods does not teach any rendering intent features such as these.

Relative to claim 43, the Examiner suggests that it is analogous and corresponds to claim 1. Applicants would point out that claim 43 includes a number of steps that are distinct from claim 1, including the step of obtaining optometric parameters for the individual user for a set of accommodation planes. Optometric data relates to data describing a human viewer's optical system, such

as data that would be measured by an optometrist. "The optometric data may include but are not limited to the following parameters: interpupillary distance, dissociated phoria, fusional reserves" (see page 13, lines 24-28). The only one of these parameters that Woods et al. even mentions is "eye separation" (which would be analogous to the "interpupillary distance"). Nowhere do Woods et al. discuss any optometric parameters that would be a function of accommodation plane. Nowhere do Woods et al. teach a means for generalizing optometric parameters. Nowhere do Woods et al. teach a means for calculating optometric parameters for a single accommodation plane of a display using the generalized optometric parameters. And most importantly, nowhere do Woods et al. teach a means for determining an aim disparity range for an individual user based on the calculated optometric parameters for the individual user for the single accommodation plane of display and a comfort level related to the individual user's fusing capability. None of the references, taken singly, or in combination, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for the feature of determining a stereoscopic disparity range for an individual user based on the calculated optometric parameters for the individual user for the single accommodation plane of display and a comfort level related to the individual user's fusing capability as required in claim 43. It is therefore believed that claim 43 represents new and non-obvious subject matter relative to the cited prior art, and should be in condition for allowance.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods et al. "Image Distortion in Stereoscopic Video System" in view of Dhond et al. "Stereo Matching in the Presence of Narrow Occluding objects Using Dynamic Disparity Search", and further in view of Zhang U.S. Publication 2003/0197779.

Woods et al. and Dhond et al. have been discussed above. Zhang et al. disclose a video-teleconferencing system with eye-gaze correction. They teach using a stereo image capture system to generate a virtual image of an individual participating in a video conference. Neither Zhang et al., nor any of the other cited references, taken singly, or in combination, disclose, suggest or provide any motivation for the features of characterizing a stereoscopic disparity range for an individual user and using this information to produce a customized

pair of stereo images as in amended claim 1, upon which claim 2 depends. It is therefore believed that claim 2 represents new and non-obvious subject matter relative to the cited prior art, and should be in condition for allowance.

Allowable Subject Matter

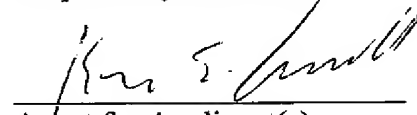
Claim 42 stands objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Applicants thank the Examiner for the indication of allowable subject matter.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendment, it is respectfully submitted that the claims in their present form are in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner consider that additional amendments are necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the favor is requested of a telephone call to the undersigned agent for the purpose of discussing such amendments.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.